

The Kansas City Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publishers.
NINTH AND GRAND AVES.

Subscription Rates: By carriers, per week, 10 cents; per month, 45 cents. By mail, daily and Sunday, one month, \$4.00; three months, \$12.00; six months, \$22.00; one year, \$40.00. Daily only, six months, \$12.00; one year, \$22.00. Sunday only, six months, \$5.00; one year, \$10.00. Tri-Weekly Journal (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday), six months, 75 cents; one year \$1.50.

Advertising: For advertising rates, write to the home office, or to the J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, offices 905-906 Boyce building, Chicago, and 71-72 Tribune building, New York, agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, for transmission through the mails, as second class matter.

DURING THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900 THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 281,800 COPIES; DAILY AVERAGE, 40,257.

Weather Forecast for Friday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Threatening weather, variable winds. For Nebraska: Light snow, variable winds. For Missouri: Threatening weather, with snow, turning into rain; warmer, easterly winds. For Kansas: Threatening weather, followed by snow in eastern portion; variable winds. For Colorado: Threatening weather; northwesterly winds.

A VOICE FROM MISSISSIPPI.

In the January Cosmopolitan of J. H. Whitfield, associate justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, has an article in strong denunciation of the proposal to hold the Philippine islands under American sovereignty. He gives us the choice of two conclusions, one being that the islands must always be governed by a military despotism, and the other that they must be admitted to the Union as a state or states. The first of these conclusions he denounces as contrary to the spirit of a democratic form of government, and the second as promising nothing but a scandalous carpetbag government which eventually will ruin the whole United States.

In support of his unyielding theories Judge Whitfield declares that the founders of our government were a unit in believing that "only such territory should be annexed to the United States, or in any way acquired by it, as could be, and as soon as possible, made to be, an integral part of the United States." He then, by simple assertion, this sort of a principle among our forefathers, Judge Whitfield proceeds to scold the expansionists—"tyros in the reading of history"—for the way in which they declare that expansion of territory has been a fundamental principle with the American people from the day they laid the foundation of their republic.

So far from being a unit in the belief that the United States should never acquire territory except with the intention of erecting it into states, our forefathers, many of them, were exceedingly vocal and justly in declaring for quite the opposite thing. When the opponents of Thomas Jefferson were fighting the ratification of the Louisiana treaty on the ground that the vast expanse of territory would never be fitted to come into the Union of states, it was the opinion of a majority of congress that the land was not wanted for statehood, but as property owned and controlled by the states, in their united capacity, for the use and benefit of the nation. Does Judge Whitfield contend that Jefferson and his associates believed that all of the Louisiana purchase would eventually be admitted to statehood? If so, he contends for something not borne out by the records of Jefferson's time.

The constitution of the United States itself contemplates the continued existence of territories outside the privileges of statehood, for it locates in congress the power to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" and from the annexation of Louisiana in 1803 down to the present time there has never been a moment when vast expanses of territory have not been held without anyone expressing the belief that ultimately it all must come within the limits of a state. Who expects Alaska to become a state, for example, and why have not the anti-expansionists directed their batteries against the perversion of American principle to be found in the holding of that great country beneath a military despotism?

Judge Whitfield is a distinguished representative of the Democratic party. His theory is that our country should never acquire from a foreign country any soil except with the purpose of erecting it into a state. And yet in 1845 it was the notorious purpose of Polk and the Democratic party to take from Mexico vast bodies of land, not for the purpose of erecting it into states, but for the purpose of making it into slave territories. The party which stands of record as going into a war of conquest for the sole purpose of extending the infamous institution of slavery ought to say little about a conquest which will have for its result the bringing of 8,000,000 human beings into the pure air of freedom.

But we do not begin to appreciate the fallacy of Judge Whitfield's argument until we approach the end of it, where he yields unreserved support to the bill now before congress for the building of the Nicaragua canal. Remember, this writer holds tightly to the principle that it is undemocratic and unconstitutional for the United States to acquire foreign territory except for the purpose of erecting it into a state, and yet, in the next breath, he advises that we complete a treaty with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, by which we shall come into possession of a great expanse of country through which we shall build an interoceanic canal, holding this country, not with the purpose of making it a state, but as property of the United States, which must be governed by a military despotism. Whatever else Judge Whitfield may have accumulated in his alleged deep readings of history, it cannot be held that he has acquired a very powerful grasp of consistency.

In support of the canal argument we are assured that the canal is needed to foster the best growth of American commerce, and by inference we are given to understand that for such a laudable purpose it is not unprincipled to seize or buy foreign territory which need not be erected into a state. This is precisely the argument of those who demand that the United States shall hold the Philippines. Asia now forms the most promising field for American commerce to be found anywhere in the whole world. With the Philippines in our possession we shall be in position to hold our own in the great peaceful struggle for the business of equipping 400,000,000 people with the facilities of modern civilization. For the self-same rea-

sons that we keep the European nations from building the Nicaragua canal we should keep our trade rivals from controlling the Philippines and their sphere of influence. If our commerce requires the acquisition of foreign territory in Central America it may likewise require the acquisition of foreign territory in Asia, and while there may be a difference which is open to discussion on the score of policy, it cannot be alleged that one violates an American principle while the other does not.

We have no desire to argue on the second ground with a man who has so little confidence in the strength and probity of his own government that he believes it will go to pieces when confronted with the task of decently governing a handful of islands in a distant sea. Whatever may happen in the Philippines to try the strength of our national government, it scarcely can be so serious as the test put upon it by Mississippi and some other states in 1851, and Judge Whitfield is old enough to remember the end of that.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

If it is true that Aguinaldo has proceeded to Manila to take personal charge of the insurgent forces, with a view to resisting the plan of the American soldiers to take possession of the city, then some interesting news from the Philippines may be expected in the near future. There might be a disposition to treat with a good deal of patience and considerable lenience the insurgents who have captured Manila, on the ground that they do not fully understand their obligations to the United States. It would, at least, be humane to give them plenty of their new obligations, so long as a state of anarchy did not exist. But if the leader, Aguinaldo, instead of assisting the Americans to bring about a peaceable reconciliation, should foster resistance to American authority, there would be no excuse for temporizing.

Aguinaldo not only understands the Spanish-American situation as applied to the Philippine islands, but he also understands the Americans, their motives and their purposes. He knows that the United States may be fully entrusted with the future of the islands, and that it will be the aim of our government to help the natives directly and to do them a still greater favor by teaching them how to help themselves. He has witnessed the character of American warfare at Manila and has had an opportunity to study American civilization. If he wants peace and a higher civilization for his people, he knows that the Americans will help him to secure them. If he wants war, he knows that he can have it. No sympathy or sentiment should be wasted upon this native warrior. If he assumes a hostile attitude, then the word should be given to Admiral Dewey and General Otis to fire when ready, and the fight should be concentrated upon that part of the insurgent army commanded by Aguinaldo in person. He should be bottled up in the shortest possible time and put on ice.

GENESIS OF THE CONVENTION HALL.

The approach of the formal opening of the Convention hall, with its seating capacity of 17,000, suggests to the mind the intimate connection between a nation's social life and its architecture. The Greeks had no large buildings. Their theaters were open air courts or arenas, and their monumental buildings were small temples and tombs. The Romans built tremendous baths and judgment halls, roofing with thin concrete domes spaces that would now require a roof of iron or steel. They surpassed all modern nations in the massiveness and cost of their buildings. Caracalla's baths alone cost \$200,000. These baths and basilicas were buildings of a democratic genius, used by thousands of people, and so very different from the gloomy interiors of the great temples of former ages. The Goths and Germans built no structures larger than the tribal houses of the marksmen, and the feudal castles of warrior lords. The Middle Age cathedrals were large, but from motives of reverence, not of social need. Modern expositions and political gatherings, however, have necessitated buildings as large as the Roman baths, but containing, unlike them, large unbroken spaces under single roofs, and modern engineering has solved their problems. The great auditorium can be directly traced back to the architectural needs of two institutions—the town meeting and the county fair. One has expanded into the national convention, the other into the exposition. It was the lack of these, or anything like these, that left Rome satisfied with her temples and baths, and Greece with her Parthenon.

STEPHENS AND THE LOBBY.

Governor Stephens was not strong enough, in spite of his official position, to organize the Missouri legislature; but by combining with the lobby at Jefferson City he had no difficulty in landing his men for the various offices. This is precisely what he did when he worked for the candidacy of Judge Marshall when the latter sought the long term on the supreme bench, and the same methods won in that instance. There are many good men in the Democratic party of Missouri, and some of them are in the legislature; but they are helpless in their opposition to the administration when the latter allies itself with corruption, especially such corruption as has been practiced by the Missouri lobby. The governor's methods are not a surprise. He has given similar exhibitions before. The support he has commanded in the recent contest has been a support of political expediency in the main, as both the lobby and the governor's patronage are influences that cannot be withheld by the "practical politicians" in the Missouri Democracy, even though many of them, left to their own inclinations, would rather serve the state honestly than dishonestly. The governor has done at Jefferson City simply what he has done at many other places on a smaller scale. In Kansas City, for example, he has, through his appointees, dealt with low elements of the population in order to perpetuate the police machine and use it for political purposes. With the legislature organized by Governor Stephens and the lobby, there is little hope that the people will experience the much-needed benefits from the revision session upon which the legislature has entered.

"Coin" Harvey has figured out that it will take \$21,000 from the friends of the plain people to make the "Moloch of Monopoly" roll over on his side and below for mercy in 1900. It is suspected that "Coin" is making a good many more cal-

culations than he is making entries in his cash book, the friends of the plain people not being glibsters in these good sound money times.

In calling the special session of the Kansas legislature Governor Leedy made the mistake of considering all the Populist members unscrupulous partisans. The stature of a few of them measured above this mark and as a result the main purpose of the session was defeated.

Those who say that Sarah Bernhardt's recent adventure with Vesuvius was for advertising purposes fail to explain what Vesuvius wants with advertising. No one, we trust, would be so brutal as to imagine the divine Sarah would seek advertising for herself.

Jerry Simpson explains his defeat on the ground that the heads of the Kansas farmers were turned by a little cheap prosperity. The Kansas farmer may well be excused for preferring cheap prosperity to the expensive calamity Jerry and his party stand for.

Senator Vest spent the holidays on a fishing expedition. It is not improbable that the senator's statements regarding the constitution will now sound more like fish stories than ever.

If General Nelson A. Miles had contracted a case of military lockjaw twelve months ago and hung to it, his popularity as a man and a soldier would to-day be more pronounced.

The independent Republicans of the Pennsylvania legislature are not wholly unreasonable in hesitating to send a man to the United States senate who may go to the penitentiary instead.

General Miles may be expert authority on gold lace and porcelain bathtubs, but what he doesn't know about dressed beef would fill several large refrigerators cars.

An Ohio man is under arrest for stealing a church. Careless people in some localities will persist in leaving their churches out over night.

Altgeld declares he will never compromise with the expansionists. Were the expansionists prepared for this catatony?

KANSAS TOPICS.

The Galena Republican reports one of the oddest accidents anybody ever heard of. Joe Whitfield, a miner, had taken to his home an old tamping bar which he used about the kitchen stove as a poker. A tamping bar is the instrument used to pack down the powder in a blast hole, and it is supposed to be a solid piece of iron. The other day Joe was poking the fire when the tamping bar exploded, tearing off a couple of his fingers and badly lacerating his body in several different places. One piece of the bar was driven out of sight into his arm so deep that it required a serious surgical operation to remove it. It is supposed that the iron bar contained a flaw near its head, and that the powder had worked up into a concealed hole in quantities enough to make a tremendous explosion.

Students of sociology will find some interesting data in the biennial report of the Girls' Industrial school in Kansas. The total number of girls admitted since the opening of the school in 1889 is 308, of which 186 have been discharged and 122 now remain within the institution. For the biennial period the total number admitted was 104, and their ages at the time of admission are set forth in the following table:

Six years	1
Seven years	1
Eight years	2
Nine years	5
Ten years	11
Eleven years	11
Twelve years	11
Thirteen years	11
Fourteen years	21
Fifteen years	31
Sixteen years	2
Total	104

It will be observed that by far the largest proportion of the girls were admitted at ages ranging between 12 and 15 years, and it is the testimony of the matron in charge that these are the ages at which girls susceptible to evil influences are most easily led astray. The causes for which these girls were committed to the school are listed as follows:

Incorrigibility	34
Immorality	4
Laziness	4
Assault	1
Orphanage	1
Total	44

It is explained that "Incorrigibility" is an all-embracing term which may or may not include immorality, meaning for the greater part that the girls refused to obey the restraints imposed upon them by their elders, and seemed determined to go to the bad. In this connection it will be interesting to note the percentage of these girls, as is set forth in the following table:

Both parents living	54
Mother living	45
Father living	14
Orphanage	14
Total	104

It will be observed that more than one-half of the 104 inmates have both parents living, and that only a small proportion have lost both parents. Of the entire 104 girls seventy have mothers living, and seventy-four have fathers living, and it is evident that the school does not recruit its largest per cent of inmates from the class who have no home restraints. It is to be regretted that the report does not give some account of the girls who were discharged as fit to return to the world. Since the opening of the school 126 have been sent home after serving terms ranging all the way from one month to eight years, but we are given no information as to their subsequent conduct. It is known, however, that many of them have married and are living decently and happily, and it is believed that a majority of those discharged were permanently reformed. As a rule they are simply wayward, thoughtless and careless, and by kind treatment may easily be reformed.

The other day in the committee of the whole house a very vicious anti-railroad bill was defeated by the narrow margin of five votes. At once all the spectators were excluded from the floor, the doors were locked, and the leaders commenced to argue with those Populist members who had voted against the measure. And what argument do you suppose these leaders used? It was this: "In all probability the courts will knock out our court of visitation bill and if this other bill is not passed there will be nothing left in the way of a law with which to clobber the railroads." So it appears that even the Populist leaders were well aware of the unconstitutional character of their anti-railroad legislation.

A knot of Republican members of the Kansas legislature were discussing the probable conduct of the overwhelming Republican majority in the coming regular session. One hot-head was for running the bandwagon over the Populist minority just

as the Populist majority had run the bandwagon over the minority in the special session. But he stood alone. All the rest were in favor of giving the minority every right guaranteed by the constitution and legislative custom, and it is very evident that when the regular session meets the people of Kansas will be given an exhibition of legislative dignity, fairness and good order which will stand in startling contrast to the infamous proceedings of the present special session.

The young son of Colonel Weldy, editor of the Galena Republican, has a mania for picking up stray dogs, and has turned the Weldy domicile into a veritable home for friendly canines. The other day the man told the boy that this home business was played out and that he must get rid of his dogs and quit the business. The boy said nothing at the time, but the next day he dug down into the files of an old Galena paper and found the following item which he cut out and sent to his father: "Lee Weldy, the stage agent, can jump into his baggage wagon, give that peculiar whistle of his, and load the wagon with dogs. He seems to have a mortgage on all the stray dogs in the country." When the old man was thus confronted with his youthful record he withdrew all objections to his son's stray dog refuge, and printed a piece in which he acknowledged that the boy had come by his love for dogs honestly.

The wife of the editor of the Minneapolis Messenger was taken sick and the editor had to hustle out and find a hired girl. He met with disappointments everywhere, but finally some one told him of a girl by the name of Maggie who lived out in a Bohemian settlement. Driving up to the first Bohemian house, he said:

"Sabe Maggie?"

We will never tell what she said, for we do not know what it was, but we judge that she had no palate and had caught cold on top of that. That is we did think so until we noticed that the entire family talked that way, and then we concluded they used it for a language.

Finally, we found a woman who could tell us where the mother of Maggie lived, and thence we went and, addressing the mother of Maggie, we said:

"Maggie your girl?"

She said: "Jag boligis boligisik."

We told her if we had a jag we were not conscious of it, and asked her to make her meaning more plain.

"Boligis boligisik."

"No; rot boligis. I want Maggie."

"Maggie boligis boligisik."

"I guess so. I don't know her middle and ancestral names. I want a girl to work for me."

"Maggie bunder betratska."

"We might try her if you will trot her out. Any old thing that is shaped like a hired girl will do for me now."

"Maggie betratska cur."

"I hope, madam, you do not intend anything personal by that last remark. You see before you a broken and heartick man, one of God's creatures who is here on peaceful business and—"

"Boligis."

"Yes, trot Boligis out. Trot out anybody any old thing that you think will do. You can't imagine how weary I am of this—"

Just then an interpreter came along and explained that Maggie had a place and we could not get her. We said that perhaps Boligis would do, but he said he thought we must have misunderstood. Then we came home.

We have a girl now, but we will not tell how we obtained her for fear somebody will work the same scheme on us. We know we did wrong, but we were reduced to such a condition of desperation that we were prepared to do with a hired girl if one could not be obtained in any other way.

MISSOURI POINTS.

"If it be true," observes the philosopher of the Springfield Republican, "that sulphur will keep off the grip, there is some satisfaction in knowing that there is a place where, for obvious reasons, grip cannot enter."

The Jefferson City Tribune has become an evening paper, and in its beautiful new dress is well worthy to rank with Colonel Stephens' other newspaper, the Columbia Herald, as among the handsomest publications issued.

Evidently the inhabitants of Sedalia are not inclined toward deeds of darkness. Two electric light companies are already doing business there, and two others are pleading with the city council for a grant of similar privileges.

The richness of the mineral ground in the vicinity of Joplin may be inferred from a statement of what has been done on the 100-acre tract belonging to John H. Taylor. The "I Know," "Big Eight" and "Horsehoe" properties are located thereon, and from them in four years have been taken 2,344,470 pounds of zinc ore and 4,114,490 of lead ore, the market value of which was \$350,614.34.

Colonel Jacob T. Child, of Ray county, former journalist, legislator and diplomat, and known as the Jefferson City Tribune says, "to every Missourian who knows anything," related this entertaining reminiscence of Governor Bob Stewart to a newspaper friend at the state capital the other day: "When Missouri was in the turmoil of the gigantic struggle between the two great sections of the republic, Bob Stewart, of St. Joseph, defeated General James S. Rollins, of Boone, one of the greatest men of the then West, for governor. Then Jefferson City was comparatively a small village, the gubernatorial mansion a frail old frame building, occupying the same site where the present mansion stands. It was a time of vast changes. Everything was in an embryonic state. Stewart was of the cause, but the tide of secession was so strong that he could not stem the current, and he passed down and out with but few regrets. His administration was novel in the extreme for many of his actions. As soon as he was inaugurated he had his private secretary, Dr. Peabody, fill out a pardon for William Langston, a prisoner from St. Joseph, charged with aiding in the whipping of a man of worthless character to death. As soon as he could get away from the capitol he went to the penitentiary and called for Langston. The old man was employed in digging a well. Stewart went to the brink and called him up. As he stepped out of the bucket, the governor slapped him on the back, exclaiming, 'Billy, old man, let me greet you as a free man for all time.' and handed him a pardon. Langston had befriended Stewart when he was an invalid and had no friends. Another time the governor had been 'social with' a number of friends and in the 'sm' hours called for his horse, rode rapidly up

the stairs into the reception room, ordered his servant to open the piano and pour in on the keyboard a peck of oats, remarking, with an oath, that his horse had just as much right to food and refreshments as the balance of mankind. The hoof marks of the horse could be seen on the stairway until the old mansion had been demolished. Feeling the influence of stimulations to excess, he imagined that he had snakes in his boots, and, sending for a pint of camphor, he poured it into his shoes; he pulled them on, and by night the snakes were gone, as well as all of the skin off his feet. His pardoning of the female convicts is known to all, and the employment of them in the mansion, where they stole things ad libitum. Notwithstanding these eccentricities, he made a good governor. While he was drinking he would never sign a state paper. He was an urgent advocate of internal improvements, and as president of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad never ceased his efforts in favor of that great highway till the gleaming steel connected the Mississippi and the Missouri, which aided materially in the war of the sections. His reception of the Prince of Wales in St. Louis was so courtly that Albert Edward pronounced him the most polished man he had met in the States. But the worm of the still was working in his vitals; he was his worst enemy. Prior to his death I was his major. He was appointed colonel of volunteers under Fremont, but excessive drinking caused General Halleck to relieve him of his command. After that he lived a life of Bohemianism in St. Joseph, till the dark wings of Aetna overshadowed him, passing away comparatively peacefully, and, if I mistake not, the grassy hillside that covers his remains has no memorial mark upon the spot. Thus one of Missouri's most famous governors passed away, and he is mostly known for deeds that should be forgotten, rather for those that should hold his memory. Visiting the state capital and mingling with its progressive people, I could not help thinking when Bob Stewart was the brave fellow well met with all, and whose name was a household word from the Ozarks to the Iowas. I offer this laurel leaf in the columns of the Tribune to the memory of a man that might have been worthy of much to Imperial Missouri, but he fell by the wayside and passed away as an arrow shot through the air."

Leedy's Latest.

From the Washington Post.

While Congressman Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, has been devoting a large part of his valuable time and much of his intellectual force to denunciation of "Czar" Reed, his political brethren in the Sunflower state would appear to have been studying the Reed methods of legislation with a view to effecting improvement therein in the matter of expedition. No work has ever been performed in the national house of representatives under the Reed rules, or any others, that would not seem tediously slow to the Populists of the Kansas house after their marvelous achievement in putting through a railroad bill on the 25th ultimo. It was rushed from start to finish, in spite of minority protests, and before many of the members had seen a copy of it. No opportunity for debate was allowed. And yet it was a most important measure, seriously affecting the interests of all the people, sure to bring about costly litigation, and by means likely to add to the load of opprobrium that Leedy and his party will carry into retirement.

What makes this sort and method of lawmaking especially condemnable is the fact that the legislature was convened in special session to put it through, after Populists had been defeated by the election of a Republican legislature and state officers. The people had passed an adverse judgment on Leedy and his associates, but the organization doing business under the name and style of "The People's Party" refused to accept the popular verdict. Finding themselves voted out, the Populists decided that before stepping down—before the time for the meeting of the new legislature, now about to assemble—they would strike a blow at the railroads and, incidentally, at the federal courts. It is stated by well informed authorities that Governor Leedy secured promises from a majority "to vote for any sort of railroad law that might be formulated by the leaders" before he issued the call for the extra session, and that he, on his part, agreed to sign any bill that might be passed.

The object of all this was to get around the decision of the courts, to the effect that a state cannot force a railroad corporation to a losing business. What the courts aimed to do was to maintain a healthy competition, to keep the railroads from their receipts. Neither the farmers, the merchants, the manufacturers, the miners, nor any other class of the community could be benefited by impoverishing the railroads. In order to do efficient service, a railway company must keep its roadbed, track and rolling stock in good repair, and must pay the wages as will secure good men to do its work. If a road were placed at the mercy of a majority in any legislature that might happen to be elected, it would have no assurance of the continuance of wholesome business conditions.

But these common sense considerations have no influence on the minds and no voice in the plans of the Kansas Populists. Hence they belie their party's name and set their professions at naught by attempting to circumvent the courts and the corporation laws. If people have the right to enter a retirement, which it is hoped will be permanent, No other party in any state of this Union has ever been so subservient to bosses as the Kansas Populists have been in their eagerness to have since they got their knockout last November.

A New Way to Bilk Creditors.

From the New York Sun.

The wisdom of the Missouri legislature has given the octopus the hardest kick that it has ever got, and if a corporation-ridden supreme court doesn't come to his rescue he is a lost octopus. The Missouri law against trusts provides in effect that a trust or member of a trust or combination for the purpose of controlling the price of any article cannot collect a debt from law from innocent creditors under penalty of imprisonment. All the defendant has to do is to plead this convenient fact to the anti-trust law. If the jury finds that the plaintiff is a price regulator or member of a price regulating combination, the plaintiff must go to jail for the money, while the virtuous defendant walks off with the monopolist's ill-gotten gains in his pockets and proceeds to convert new obligations with a view to raising the wind and abasing the trusts.

It is a beautiful scheme for the punishment of the trusts, and we presume that the Populist legislature will improve it. This partial outlawry should be made total. It ought to be legal for a Missouri anti-monopolist to take a monopolist to court over the collection of a debt, and then refuse to pay him. He should be made incapable of holding property except in trust for anti-monopolists. The least that should be done is to make it legal to direct that a monopolist who has the

staircase into the reception room, ordered his servant to open the piano and pour in on the keyboard a peck of oats, remarking, with an oath, that his horse had just as much right to food and refreshments as the balance of mankind. The hoof marks of the horse could be seen on the stairway until the old mansion had been demolished. Feeling the influence of stimulations to excess, he imagined that he had snakes in his boots, and, sending for a pint of camphor, he poured it into his shoes; he pulled them on, and by night the snakes were gone, as well as all of the skin off his feet. His pardoning of the female convicts is known to all, and the employment of them in the mansion, where they stole things ad libitum. Notwithstanding these eccentricities, he made a good governor. While he was drinking he would never sign a state paper. He was an urgent advocate of internal improvements, and as president of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad never ceased his efforts in favor of that great highway till the gleaming steel connected the Mississippi and the Missouri, which aided materially in the war of the sections. His reception of the Prince of Wales in St. Louis was so courtly that Albert Edward pronounced him the most polished man he had met in the States. But the worm of the still was working in his vitals; he was his worst enemy. Prior to his death I was his major. He was appointed colonel of volunteers under Fremont, but excessive drinking caused General Halleck to relieve him of his command. After that he lived a life of Bohemianism in St. Joseph, till the dark wings of Aetna overshadowed him, passing away comparatively peacefully, and, if I mistake not, the grassy hillside that covers his remains has no memorial mark upon the spot. Thus one of Missouri's most famous governors passed away, and he is mostly known for deeds that should be forgotten, rather for those that should hold his memory. Visiting the state capital and mingling with its progressive people, I could not help thinking when Bob Stewart was the brave fellow well met with all, and whose name was a household word from the Ozarks to the Iowas. I offer this laurel leaf in the columns of the Tribune to the memory of a man that might have been worthy of much to Imperial Missouri, but he fell by the wayside and passed away as an arrow shot through the air."

Forebode, if Not Elegant.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Whitecotton, a Democratic member of the Missouri legislature, says that "when any one man or set of men goes to imagine that he is or they are the Democratic party, it becomes necessary for the party to spew them out." The sentence would not have satisfied Macaulay as to form, but it gets there.

A Business Education Awaiting Them.

From the Chicago News.

Glitt, the Kansas cattle king, has been located at Chihuahua, Mexico, where, he says, he will start life anew. If he does the confiding Mexicans will learn a great deal about the cattle business of which they are now listlessly ignorant.

A Dark Lantern Railroad Law.

From the Washington Post.

Kansas' new railway law, framed by the Populist legislature, is fairly bristling with sundries and jimmies.

Catches 'Em Comin' and Goin'.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Kansas is also harvesting a big ice crop. It never rains but it freezes.

Her Money's Worth.

From the Times.

Mrs. Hoar gave you a shilling to be good yesterday and to-day you are trying to show how bad you can be."

Willie—"Yes; but I'm just trying to show you that you got your money's worth yesterday."

BOOK OR BOON.

Some massive book I sought.
In which to read I might find
What in a single day the mind of man had wrought—
I found it not.
For 'ere a line of verse, swift light,
The day had been without a night.
And never wrote as swift enough to record or la-
dite.

Then turned I into stately halls,
Where books on books, in stalls on stalls,
Thronged upward on the climbing walls,
And here and there
As if in pleading with the liberal air,
An aged scholar clomb the winding stair,
If peradventure in some dusty nook,
His withered hand might grasp the book
Wherein to find
The unraveled secret of the wonder-working mind.

In vain! In vain!
The sage his vision o'er the page may strain,
What once he saw, he now is not again—
Into the night it glides.
The myriad heavens blazing overhead—
Surely this thing is infinite, I said,
Making as-to-day what yesterday was dead.

O, blundering and blind,
The scholar's life is the mystery of mind,
When deep, beneath, another force I find,
That will not break
The subtle habblings of the west book,
When all around behind about about
The worlds themselves are buoyant on a sea of love.

And gazing still above,
I said: 'twas but by love,
That all the planets in their places move,
And but the scholar's life is the mystery of mind,
For all the sunders wrought by human kind—
Then paused I, when I stood, and heard,
The soft, low twitter of a nestling bird,
—W. H. W. W. D. D., in Lutheran Observer.
State College, Ames, Ia.

A LAST PRAYER.

Father, I scarcely dare to pray,
So clear I see, now it is done,
That I have sinned, and I am dead,
And let my work be just as done.